

BILL ARP'S LETTER.

Arp Talks About Days When He Was Young.

How fast the earth is shrinking. How far away was China when we old men were boys. It took a three-years cruise around the world to find it and even then our merchantmen only touched at the ports and learned but little of the vast unknown interior. Her immense domain was set down at five and one-half millions of square miles, being one-tenth of the habitable globe and nearly twice the area of the whole United States. Her population was in 1860 500,000,000 and is now probably 600,000,000. Her government for at least 3,000 years has been one of revolutions, internal broils and changes of dynasty, but it has stood and still stands and no doubt will continue to stand. Travelers tell us that the stagnation and ignorance that has long been charged upon China does not exist; that they are an industrious peace-loving people, and all their troubles come from outsiders. I was ruminating about this China business and the war over there and the cable dispatches that come in a day, for we had an old-time district school in our town last night and old Mother Felton and myself were the two youngest scholars. She had on a draw-string frock and a pair of pantallets and was sucking a stick of molasses candy, and I had on a shirt and one gallus and a pair of breeches that come down nearly to the top of my blue home-made socks. She was Becky and I was Bill. We belonged to the infant class and had to stand up and spell "ba" and "bee" and "bo." Becky cried because she couldn't spell "ax" and had to go foot. I consoled her all I could. Kirby Anderson was the smallest boy in school and the largest dunce. He was in geography and said China was as big as Bartow county and that's how I come to ruminate about China. All that I ever learned about China in my geography was that Pekin was its capital and the people were all heathen and eat rats, and there was a great wall around the entire country. Our book makers ought to have known better, for Marco Polo had traveled all over that country and lived there for twenty-four years and was made governor of a large province, and he says he never mingled with a better people. Confucius gave them laws 2,500 years ago that they still reverence and obey. Families are faithful to each other and children are taught to obey their parents as long as they live. Confucius had such reverence for his mother that he mourned for her for three years when she died. How many sons do that in this Christian country. Of course they have some race traits and customs that seem very bad to us, but they are not malicious nor selfish nor are they revengeful unless wrought up to it by bad treatment. Our Christian people massacred 200 of them out west a few years ago for no crime but because they were in the way and wanted work and accepted it at less wages. Who ever saw a more harmless, industrious people than those scattered Chinamen who are found in almost every town and village in this country. For thirty years I have observed them in my travels from Virginia to Texas and never heard a complaint. Betting and gambling is a national amusement, but it is on a limited scale and makes nobody rich or poor. It doesn't compare with our stock gambling or high rolling on steamboats or Kentucky poker among the bloods. I never saw General John C. Breckinridge but once, and that was at a faro bank in Richmond during the war. Colonel Towers took me in there to show me how the thing was done and to our surprise Breckinridge was doing it.

But the great crime against China was the introduction of opium from India by the English. This began in 1810, and in 1828 had gotten up to 7,000 chests. In vain and in vain did the emperor and his counsellors protest and plead. They saw that the opium habit was spreading and ruining their people. In 1838 it had increased to 24,000 chests, and its importation was stopped by force of arms—and 24,000 chests were seized and destroyed. This brought on a war and the Chinese government had to pay \$21,000,000 for the opium destroyed, for its value was \$1,000 a chest. Then a treaty was patched up and the opium business increased to 74,000 chests in 1860. I wonder what it is now. But the English merchants now pay a duty, but that amounts to several millions of dollars annually. What will not Johnny Bull do for money? No wonder Chinamen have a suspicion of all foreigners and a contempt for our missionaries. The Chinese authorities passed a law against eating opium and gave it a death penalty, but it was smuggled in all the

same and they declared that not even Buddha could stop it. Now as to that great Buddha, my reading tells me that the common people do not express any great veneration for him nor faith in him? As Dr. Johnson remarked to Boswell, "it is necessary for every nation to have some religion, whether they understand it or not," and hence the superstition of the Chinese has taken hold of Buddha as the best they can do. But this unknown god has failed them so often in great emergencies they have no unwavering faith in him. And yet there are over 1,000,000 priests in the empire who make a beggarly living out of Buddhism. Buddha has given them a little god for everything. Everything that concerns their temporal welfare; nothing for the heart or the immortal soul. They do not believe in either. They say that there is no future life, but if there is then good conduct in this life will ensure safety in that. If the rice wants rain, they appeal to the god of rain. If the drought continues long, they drag the little rain god out on his wheels and let him stand in the burning sun until it rains. They want him to see and feel how hot it is. If the rain comes too much and lasts too long and the rice is sprouting in the fields they get their squirt guns and drench the rain god every day until he stops the rain pour down. We ought to have had him over here this June and put our Chinamen to work on him. But the government—the government of 600,000,000 of people—does not cost half as much as ours, with about 80,000,000. The per capita tax is about 75 cents, and all taxes are paid in rice, China has no bonded debt. No revenue from whisky or wine, for none is distilled or drunk. Nothing is in her way of peace and contentment save foreigners and opium. I do not know what is the salary of the emperor or empress, but all salaries are small. The prince who is to succeed the emperor gets only \$16,000 per annum. Then there are thousands and thousands of officials in every province, from the governor down, but their pay is small. A soldier in the standing army gets but \$4 per month. That army is composed of about 1,000,000 of men. The emperor has no arbitrary power. He must conform to the laws and must advise with his cabinet, and behind all is the great board of control that represents the people and is made up of two or three learned and good men from every province. This board does not act often or on trifles, but when any great emergency arises they meet at Pekin and their word controls the emperor and everybody else. That is not a bad government, is it? The emperor is entitled to an empress and two other wives, who are called queens. If the empress leaves no son, then a son of a queen is taken, but nobody knows which son until the emperor dies, for Confucius said that if the young man knew that he was chosen it might make him arrogant. Another peculiar and democratic provision of the constitution is that the nobility shall not always be nobility. Every generation is reduced in rank and power down to the seventh, and then they become as the common people. This keeps the nobility on the down grade and keeps the government from being overrun by a pampered aristocracy. That's good. Yes, it is better than the English law of primogeniture, which gives all rank and the home estate to the eldest son and tells the others to go to grass. I saw a number of the grass fellows in Florida. On the whole, I like the Chinese government and I have respect for the people. Bret Harte wrote: "That for ways that are dark And tricks that are vain, The heathen Chin is peculiar." Yes, I expect Bret was trying to win their money and they won his. This is enough of geography. I have written it for Kirby Anderson and Bert Morgan and their sort. Paul Akin called our little grandchild to come out on the veranda and kiss him goodnight. She had put on her night gown and said to her mother: "Mamma, Paul doesn't know any better, does he?" There are a good many big school boys who know no more about China than Kirby.

Bill Arp. An Epidemic of Diarrhoea. Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconaut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

Seeding of Wheat. In view of the interest that has been occasioned on the subject of wheat seeding, the reporter made it a point last Saturday to ask a number of farmers as to the custom each had been following. So far as the inquiries went, the replies indicate a bushel to the acre as the general rule, and but few have ever devoted much thought to the subject as to whether this is too much or too little. Mr. T. L. Carroll, who lives three miles east of Yorkville, says that a half bushel to the acre is his rule. He sows in October on good land, and the wheat generally stools out well and gives a good stand. He thinks a half bushel to the acre is enough on good land, and that, as a general thing, on poor land a pint is too much. He does not think that wheat should be sowed on poor land at all. Mr. G. K. Wallace, who lives on the Charlotte road, four miles northeast of Yorkville, believes in three pecks to the acre. He has been following that as a rule, and thinks it is about right. Never having tried a half bushel to the acre, he does not know whether it is enough or not; but this fall proposes to make an experiment on at least one half acre. He will use a drill for wheat hereafter. Mr. J. C. McKnight, of Lominack, six miles southwest of Yorkville, is a bushel to the acre man. He has been following the rule largely as a matter of habit, but has about arrived at the conclusion that a bushel is too much. One year he remembers to have sowed wheat that had been soaked and swelled, at the rate of a bushel to the acre. The number of grains, was of course, much less than if there had been no swelling. This year his harvest was at the rate of twenty bushels to one sown. This and other similar pointers have about convinced him that he should not seed so heavily. Mr. E. D. Land, of the Beersheba neighborhood, believes in a half bushel to the acre. He got the rule from his grandfather, and has followed it all his life with satisfactory results. In the case of small grained wheats like the Ripley, a half bushel is too much and he sows less. Mr. J. C. Neill, of Zadok, had been in the habit of sowing from a bushel to a bushel and a peck to the acre. Last year he sowed only a half bushel to the acre and was so disappointed in the result, that he will not try it again. He thinks that a bushel and a peck is better than a bushel. Mr. P. B. Neill, who lives about four miles west of Yorkville, believes in from three pecks to a bushel. He has little faith in a less quantity. Mr. James Gordon, of the Fodder neighborhood, has been in the habit of sowing three pecks to the acre, but believes that a half bushel is enough on good land. Mr. J. M. Brice, of the Lominack neighborhood, sowed various quantities last year, ranging from slightly less than half a bushel to the acre to a bushel and a peck. The land is about the same quality and the yield on that where the seeding was heavier is noticeably poorer than on the other. Mr. James B. Wood said that he did not pay a great deal of attention to wheat growing. He has been in the habit of sowing a bushel to the acre. His brother, Mr. Thomas Wood, however, sowed seven bushels of wheat on 14 acres last year and got a yield of about 126 bushels. "It is my observation," said Mr. Wood, "that a bushel of wheat to the acre is too much."

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Ecema, Itching Humors, Pimples Cured by B. B. B. BOTTLE FREE TO SUFFERERS. Does your skin itch and burn? Distressing eruptions on the skin so you feel ashamed to be seen in company? Do scabs and scales form on the skin, hair or scalp? Have you eczema? Skin sore and cracked? Rash form on the skin? Prickling pain in the skin? Boils, pimples, bone pains, swollen joints, falling hair, all run down, skin pale, old sores, eating sores, ulcers? All these are symptoms of eczema and impurities and poisons in the blood. Take B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) which makes the blood pure and rich. B. B. B. will cause the sores to heal, itching of eczema to stop forever, the skin to become clear and the breath sweet. B. B. B. is just the remedy you have been looking for. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Intelligence readers are advised to give B. B. B. a trial. For sale by druggists, Hill-Orr Drug Co. and Wilhite & Wilhite at one dollar per large bottle; six large bottles (full treatment) \$5. Complete directions with each bottle. So sufferers may test it a trial bottle given away. Write for it. Address Blood Balm Co., 350 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe your trouble and free personal medical advice given. — A little girl who had been badly bitten by mosquitoes the night before, seeing a lightning bug, ran to her mother, exclaiming "There's a mosquito now with a lantern looking after me!" The law holds both maker and circulator of a counterfeit equally guilty. The dealer who sells you a dangerous counterfeit of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve risks your life to make a little larger profit. You cannot trust him. DeWitt's is the only genuine and original Witch Hazel Salve, a well known cure for piles and all skin diseases. See that your dealer gives you DeWitt's Salve. Evans' Pharmacy.

MELBOURNE, May 1.—About 40 years ago a pair of rabbits was brought to Australia and turned loose on a farm about 50 miles from Melbourne. In an incredibly short time they multiplied to such an extent that they became a pest. The rabbits spread in millions over the western and northern areas of Victoria. They invaded New South Wales and pressed on, still increasing, 1,000 miles northward into Queensland.

The western part of Victoria, once called Australia Felix, embraces some of the richest soil on earth. It was a paradise for the rabbits, who soon made it a desert. The grass began to disappear. Every green blade and shrub was swept away as by fire. The settlers saw their cattle and sheep starving, but were helpless. The substantial stone fences around the farms were harbors for the imported plague, and they were reluctantly torn down. Wire fencing, with rabbit-proof netting carried well below the ground, was substituted. Then this innocent creature took to climbing the fences and displayed marvelous gymnastic ability in its endeavors to get at the crops.

All means of destroying the rabbits proved ineffectual. Shooting only served to make them flourish, as it killed out enough of the colonies to leave more food for the remainder. Dogs and beaters were tired. Rabbit drives were instituted. Thousands were killed in every battle, but still the rabbits increased. Poisoned wheat served for a time, but led by instinct the rabbits at last refused the doctored grain. Poisoned carrots could not be resisted until wisdom again taught the rabbit that to eat was to die. Then nothing would induce him to look at a carrot. Arsenic and apples brought a like experience.

Yet despite their cunning instinct and experience the rabbits were slowly beaten back from point to point. Every hole and crevice that could offer the least shelter was constantly guarded. Men and dogs were everywhere on the watch to hunt to death every stray rabbit. So bitter was the fight that the rabbit came to be regarded with feeling of greater horror than those with which the average Australian now regards the bubonic plague.

Beaten in the west, the rabbits invaded the north and northeast. Here they found a country suited to their habits. They increased and multiplied until they came to hold men, dogs and guns in contempt. Sometimes the trains were delayed through having run into herds of the vermin. Despairing and beaten, the settlers invoked the aid of the State. Meanwhile the rabbits had swept on to the Malle country, the home of the dingo and outlawed cattle. Its sandy soil and dry, warm climate suited the bunnies. They ate it bare. It was possible to travel hundreds of miles without seeing a blade of grass. Here they ruled as lords until Mr. Lascelles, one of the owners of this tract, discovered that it would grow wheat. He determined to do so.

His first step was a crusade against the rabbits. Inclosing an enormous space with rabbit-proof and cattle-proof netting, he began a war on the rabbits that ended in their destruction. Poisoned water was one of his favorite and most successful agents. All the tanks and water holes in his dry land are fenced like fortresses with the strongest of wire nettings and barbs. The wild cattle, when summer has dried up the natural sources of supply, drop dead around them in their frantic efforts to reach the precious water, the rabbits fall by thousands at the base of the impenetrable barriers.

The poisoned troughs are then resorted to, and the number of rabbits destroyed in this way is almost incredible. From one colony to another the pest spread. The most rigorous laws were enacted against it, and ultimately its numbers were reduced to reasonable limits. Now the refrigerator and the preserving can are in use and the shipment of rabbits to England every year by these means has attained enormous proportions. Last year 3,241,320 rabbits were shipped. The cash returns were \$641,475. A great rabbit industry has been built up, and where formerly the creature was a source of loss and expense, it now affords a profitable business, filling stores and ships, feeding millions and providing hats, rugs and cloaks for other millions.

A gentleman recently cured of dyspepsia gave the following appropriate rendering of Burns' famous blessing: "Some have meat and cannot eat, and some have none that want it; but we have meat, and we can eat—Kodol Dyspepsia Cure be thanked." This preparation will digest what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures indigestion and all kinds of stomach disorders. Evans' Pharmacy.

RABBITS OF AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, May 1.—About 40 years ago a pair of rabbits was brought to Australia and turned loose on a farm about 50 miles from Melbourne. In an incredibly short time they multiplied to such an extent that they became a pest. The rabbits spread in millions over the western and northern areas of Victoria. They invaded New South Wales and pressed on, still increasing, 1,000 miles northward into Queensland.

The western part of Victoria, once called Australia Felix, embraces some of the richest soil on earth. It was a paradise for the rabbits, who soon made it a desert. The grass began to disappear. Every green blade and shrub was swept away as by fire. The settlers saw their cattle and sheep starving, but were helpless. The substantial stone fences around the farms were harbors for the imported plague, and they were reluctantly torn down. Wire fencing, with rabbit-proof netting carried well below the ground, was substituted. Then this innocent creature took to climbing the fences and displayed marvelous gymnastic ability in its endeavors to get at the crops.

All means of destroying the rabbits proved ineffectual. Shooting only served to make them flourish, as it killed out enough of the colonies to leave more food for the remainder. Dogs and beaters were tired. Rabbit drives were instituted. Thousands were killed in every battle, but still the rabbits increased. Poisoned wheat served for a time, but led by instinct the rabbits at last refused the doctored grain. Poisoned carrots could not be resisted until wisdom again taught the rabbit that to eat was to die. Then nothing would induce him to look at a carrot. Arsenic and apples brought a like experience.

Yet despite their cunning instinct and experience the rabbits were slowly beaten back from point to point. Every hole and crevice that could offer the least shelter was constantly guarded. Men and dogs were everywhere on the watch to hunt to death every stray rabbit. So bitter was the fight that the rabbit came to be regarded with feeling of greater horror than those with which the average Australian now regards the bubonic plague.

Beaten in the west, the rabbits invaded the north and northeast. Here they found a country suited to their habits. They increased and multiplied until they came to hold men, dogs and guns in contempt. Sometimes the trains were delayed through having run into herds of the vermin. Despairing and beaten, the settlers invoked the aid of the State. Meanwhile the rabbits had swept on to the Malle country, the home of the dingo and outlawed cattle. Its sandy soil and dry, warm climate suited the bunnies. They ate it bare. It was possible to travel hundreds of miles without seeing a blade of grass. Here they ruled as lords until Mr. Lascelles, one of the owners of this tract, discovered that it would grow wheat. He determined to do so.

His first step was a crusade against the rabbits. Inclosing an enormous space with rabbit-proof and cattle-proof netting, he began a war on the rabbits that ended in their destruction. Poisoned water was one of his favorite and most successful agents. All the tanks and water holes in his dry land are fenced like fortresses with the strongest of wire nettings and barbs. The wild cattle, when summer has dried up the natural sources of supply, drop dead around them in their frantic efforts to reach the precious water, the rabbits fall by thousands at the base of the impenetrable barriers.

The poisoned troughs are then resorted to, and the number of rabbits destroyed in this way is almost incredible. From one colony to another the pest spread. The most rigorous laws were enacted against it, and ultimately its numbers were reduced to reasonable limits. Now the refrigerator and the preserving can are in use and the shipment of rabbits to England every year by these means has attained enormous proportions. Last year 3,241,320 rabbits were shipped. The cash returns were \$641,475. A great rabbit industry has been built up, and where formerly the creature was a source of loss and expense, it now affords a profitable business, filling stores and ships, feeding millions and providing hats, rugs and cloaks for other millions.

BLOOD TELLS.

Yes, it is the index to health. If you have had blood you are likely to learn that you have Rheumatism, one of the most horrible diseases to which mankind is heir. If this disease has just begun its work, or if you have been afflicted for years, you should at once take the wonderful new cure, RHEUMACIDE. Thousands have been cured. The Spring is the best time to take a rheumatic remedy. RHEUMACIDE will then aid the medicine in effecting a permanent, constitutional cure. People with bad blood are subject to catarrh, indigestion, and many other diseases. To be healthy the blood must be pure. RHEUMACIDE is the Prince of blood purifiers. Sold in Anderson by EVANS PHARMACY. Price \$1.00.

ONE hundred fine new Buggies just received. Come and look through them. They are beautiful, and we will treat you right if you need one. Car load "Birdsell" Wagons on hand—the best Wagons built. Car White Hickory Wagons to arrive soon. Yours, for vehicles, VANDIVER BROS. & MAJOR.

NOTICE.

I have a considerable number of small unpaid Accounts on my books. I am notifying each one of amount due, and unless paid I am going to place them in officer's hand for collection. J. S. FOWLER.

DRS. STRICKLAND & CHATHAM, DENTISTS, ANDERSON, S. C.

OFFICES: Over Farmers and Merchants Bank. WE have formed a partnership for the practice of Dentistry, and to establish a Cash practice, we give a liberal discount of 20 to 25 per cent. from former prices. Thus no bad debts, no bill collector to pay, no lost material. Therefore, those having work done by this plan pay only for what they get, and save that over charge to make good the work done for others who never pay at all; also, giving us more time to serve the paying class. A dollar saved is one made. Vitalized Air, "Gas" Cocaine and the Painless Spray used for the extraction of teeth. Respectfully, A. S. STRICKLAND, J. C. CHATHAM. N. B.—Nothing but the best that material and workmanship can produce will be turned out of our office. S. & C.



SPECIAL SALE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS—THE C. A. REED MUSIC HOUSE Will sell any of the following High Grade PIANOS and ORGANS at prices as low as can be obtained from the Manufacturers direct:— KNABE, WEBER, IVERS & POND, CROWN, WHEELLOCK, LAKE SIDE and RICHMOND. Also, THE BROWN, ESTEY and FARRAND & VOTRY ORGANS. Prospective purchasers will find it to their interest to call and inspect my Stock or write for prices. We also represent the leading makes— Sewing Machines At Rock Bottom figures. Respectfully, THE C. A. REED MUSIC HOUSE.

WE WANT TO BUILD!

And so do you. Build right by getting the best material. LIGON & LEDBETTER SELL THE Best Cement, Lime, &c., On the market. Have sold several of the Cotton Mills their supply of Lime. This, of course, means the best and lowest price. Still Selling Groceries Wholesale, And don't break packages for anybody. This means we sell cheap. Come and see us. LIGON & LEDBETTER, WHOLESALE GROCERS. The largest stock of TOBACCO in the up-country. All first-class brands on hand.

GARDEN SEED.

Buist and Ferry's. Remember when you go to get your seed to get fresh ones. As this is our first year in the seed business we have no seed carried over from last year. Yours, F. B. CRAYTON & CO. Near the Post Office.

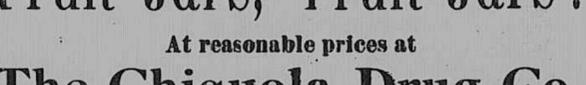
The Farmers Loan and Trust Co.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS. No deposit too small to receive careful and courteous attention. Children's deposits especially invited. J. R. VANDIVER, Cashier.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.

After Two Years Premiums have been Paid in the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of New Ark, N. J. YOUR POLICY HAS— 1. Loan Value. 2. Cash Value. 3. Paid-up Insurance. 4. Extended Insurance that works automatically. 5. Is Non-forfeitable. 6. Will be re-insured if arrears be paid within one month while you are living, or within three years after lapse, upon satisfactory evidence of insurability and payment of arrears with interest. 7. No Restriction after second year. 8. Incontestable. Dividends are payable at the beginning of the second and of each succeeding year, provided the Premium for the current year be paid. They may be used— 1. To reduce premiums, or 2. To increase the Insurance, or 3. To make Policy payable as an Endowment during the life-time of insured. Every member of the Mutual Benefit is sure of fair and liberal treatment under all circumstances, and no matter what happens he will get his money's worth in insurance, for it is all put down in black and white "in the policy." M. M. MATTISON, State Agent. Peoples' Bank Building, ANDERSON, S. C.

Hot meals and cool cooks



You'll not need to regulate your cooking by the thermometer when you get a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove. On the hottest days you can cook whatever you choose, in whatever way you wish, without suffering any additional discomfort while cooking. The comfort you'll gain is only one of the advantages of using a Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove. It is handier than a coal stove and cleaner and cheaper. The Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove is absolutely safe; it burns ordinary kerosene, without wicks and causes neither smoke, smell nor soot. Made in various sizes for various-sized families; sold at prices to suit any sized pocketbooks—wherever stoves are sold. If the dealer does not have them, write to the STANDARD OIL COMPANY. FOR SALE BY OSBORNE & OSBORNE, ANDERSON, S. C.

Fruit Jars, Fruit Jars!

At reasonable prices at The Chiquola Drug Co. WE have in Stock a line of good SOAP, KEROSENE OIL, BRUSHES, COMBS, and everything carried in a first-class Drug Store. Are Headquarters for Pure Drugs. Sole agents for— Heath & Milligan Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc. Come to see us. J. M. RICHARDSON, M. D., } Proprietors. KEMPER D. SENN, }

FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS!

Now is the time to buy your Jars before they advance in price. There being a big crop of fruit all over the country, Jars will be much higher later in the season. I have a big lot of them on hand at a low price. Fruit Kettles, Fly Fans and Fly Traps, and all other summer goods. I have a lot of Decorated goods in odd pieces at a bargain. I am running out of stock at very low prices. Bring me your Rags and Beeswax. Your patronage solicited, JOHN T. BURRISS.

WE WANT TO BUILD!

And so do you. Build right by getting the best material. LIGON & LEDBETTER SELL THE Best Cement, Lime, &c., On the market. Have sold several of the Cotton Mills their supply of Lime. This, of course, means the best and lowest price. Still Selling Groceries Wholesale, And don't break packages for anybody. This means we sell cheap. Come and see us. LIGON & LEDBETTER, WHOLESALE GROCERS. The largest stock of TOBACCO in the up-country. All first-class brands on hand.

GARDEN SEED.

Buist and Ferry's. Remember when you go to get your seed to get fresh ones. As this is our first year in the seed business we have no seed carried over from last year. Yours, F. B. CRAYTON & CO. Near the Post Office.

The Farmers Loan and Trust Co.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS. No deposit too small to receive careful and courteous attention. Children's deposits especially invited. J. R. VANDIVER, Cashier.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.

After Two Years Premiums have been Paid in the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of New Ark, N. J. YOUR POLICY HAS— 1. Loan Value. 2. Cash Value. 3. Paid-up Insurance. 4. Extended Insurance that works automatically. 5. Is Non-forfeitable. 6. Will be re-insured if arrears be paid within one month while you are living, or within three years after lapse, upon satisfactory evidence of insurability and payment of arrears with interest. 7. No Restriction after second year. 8. Incontestable. Dividends are payable at the beginning of the second and of each succeeding year, provided the Premium for the current year be paid. They may be used— 1. To reduce premiums, or 2. To increase the Insurance, or 3. To make Policy payable as an Endowment during the life-time of insured. Every member of the Mutual Benefit is sure of fair and liberal treatment under all circumstances, and no matter what happens he will get his money's worth in insurance, for it is all put down in black and white "in the policy." M. M. MATTISON, State Agent. Peoples' Bank Building, ANDERSON, S. C.